

DRY GOODS
At Cost for 30 Days!
MORSE & BROTHER

Offer their Entire Stock of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Yankee Notions,

MILL NERY GOODS

RIBBONS,
DRUGGETS
RUGGETS,

MATTS, RUGS
OIL CLOTHS, &C.,
AT GENUINE NEW YORK COST

THIS GREAT SALE
TO COMMENCE THIS DAY,

January 24, 1860.
AND CONTINUE
For Thirty Days Only

WE HAVE OVER
\$100,000
worth of Merchandise which we wish to convert into

READY CASH!
and now throw open our doors to the public, and invite every one wishing to save money in purchasing, to avail themselves of this great opportunity to purchase goods
FROM OUR IMMENSE STOCK

This Cost Sale is No Humbug
WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE!
Please call and see for yourselves, to your entire satisfaction.
MORSE & BROTHER,
Exchange Block, opposite the Old City Hall, Boston.

THE GOOD TIME HAS COME!
ALL who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the game, will bear in mind the large stock of
SILKS—black and fancy.
MERINOS—plain, figured and plaid.
PARAMETTS—all colors and shades

DE LAINES—all prices and styles.
MOULAIRES—all qualities and kinds.
PRINTS—all figures and stripes.
SHEETINGS—all widths and brands
CASSIMERES—all wool.
SATINETTS—all wool and cotton.
SUSPENDERS—all elasticity.
COATS

GOODS—of all kinds, descriptions and qualities look
ed for in the

Dry Goods Trade!

—•••—

We would also call your particular attention to our
stock of

CARPETS

of all prices from 2s to \$2 per yard

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED AND
Those of Experience

In house-keeping, we would ask you to

of our unparalleled stock of
Crockery and Glass Ware!
an article that is unsurpassed in all the true merits
pertaining to goods of this class.

Now on hand a large stock of
Ladies' and Children's Shoes
 From an Infant's Creak to a Lady's Gaiter.

Our goods are purchased from manufacturers and im-
 porters by careful examination and all

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!
We extend to all a cordial invitation to come and examine our stock.
nov12dawfr
BENNETT & BOSTWICK.

LARGE RECEIPTS daily of all the late styles at
nov12dawfr
BENNETT & BOSTWICK'S.

JUST received a large stock of Brocade and Chain
Lafu Shawls, at
BENNETT & BOSTWICK'S.

ALL the best Prints—ten yards for one dollar at
nov12dawit BENNETT & BOSTWICK'S.

Wholesale Paper Warehouse.
HANFORD, BLACKMARR & CO,
PAPER DEALERS, No. 1 Wisconsin street, Luding-
ton's Block, east end Spring street Bridge.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KEEP constantly on hand Books, News, Cover, and a
general variety of colored papers.

Also, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super Royal, Crown, and general variety of flat and folded plain paper. Bond paper, Map, Folio and Fancy Glazed. Cards, Card boards, &c, &c.

⁴² Paper made to order on short notice.

HANFORD, BLACKMAN & Co.
Milwaukee, February 1860. 20wly

RAGS! RAGS!

Will pay the highest market price, in cash or trade, for any quantity of Rags, delivered at my

W. G. EARING.
26w11

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, March 22, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE: **WALTER D. MEYER**, of Marathon, **BRADFORD KILFORD**, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **W. W. Vaughn**, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **J. Allen Barber**, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **H. Lindemann**, of Jefferson.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A. SCOTT SLOAN, of Davenport, Iowa.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Portage City Record, published at the former home of Judge Dixon, gives a hearty support to Judge Sloan. The last number closes a well-timed and effective article in the following style:

"It is in vain to argue to us that republicans may consistently support Chief Justice Dixon in the present canvass. We have labored earnestly with ourselves to create the belief that we might vote for him and be consistent for republicanism. The flesh is willing but the spirit is weak."

"From all parts of the state comes up to us an expressed determination by the republicans to stand by the nominee of their party. Every republican party in the state carries the name of A. SCOTT SLOAN proudly at its masthead, and every lococo organ is going its full length for Judge Dixon, their adopted candidate, under the guise of an independent judiciary. We would like to, but when we see the names of Gen. B. Smith, B. K. Miller, Wm. P. Lynde, E. G. Ryan, J. E. Arnold, Levi Hubbell, Pump Carpenter, &c., attached to a call for Judge Dixon to be a candidate for republicanism, the flesh is willing but the spirit is weak."

"While she was speaking I looked at her attentively, and perceived before me a young woman apparently about two or three and twenty years of age, whose face might have been considered beautiful had it not been for its extreme pallor. She was clothed, as I have said before, in black, and her dress, though by no means rich either in material or form, was not exactly what could be termed shabby. Indeed her whole appearance was that of a person very much above the condition of a poor girl. Her hair, I judged, struck me at once as being that of an educated woman. Yet I could not look upon what she had said in any other light than as a direct appeal to my purse in her own behalf. Still, as it was just possible that I might be mistaken, I replied by asking her for those distress she sought relief."

"My mother," she said simply, but with a patios tone which at once excited my sympathy, "she now lies on the sick bed, from which she may never rise, and I am without the means of ministering to her comfort, or even to her necessities. This day found us almost without bread; and, what is worse, we have no means of procuring it. I have been thinking of going to the streets with the purpose of soliciting charity. I made one or two ineffectual attempts to speak to some of the passers-by, but my courage failed me, and I was about to return home as penitence as I left it, when seeing you bestow charity upon a child, a sudden impulse prompted me to address you. If," she continued, "you fear to be the dupes of an impostor, you have but to accompany me a short distance to my mother's self the witness of the truth of my statement."

"I intended, when she first spoke, to give her a few dollars, but as she preceded, I perceived very clearly that hers was a case in which assistance, to be effectual, must very much exceed in amount the sum I had proposed offering her, and I was not unwilling to verify the truth of her story before drawing more seriously upon my purse. I signified, therefore, my readiness to accompany her as she had suggested."

"Without another word she at once turned down a narrow street which led toward the Thames, and I followed her. As we walked along I noticed a large building which appeared to be some public edifice, and inquired of her the name of it. She informed me, and added:

"You are not, I presume, familiar with this part of the city?"

"No," I replied, "neither with this nor any other part, for I but landed at Liverpool this morning, and this evening set foot in London for the first time."

"But you have, doubtless, friends here by whom your arrival is anticipated?" she said, in a tone which manifested a degree of interest in the matter which struck me, even at the time, as being somewhat singular. However, I answered that no one, so far as I knew, expected me."

"Indeed," was her only observation, and we again walked on in silence. We turned first in one street and then down another so rapidly, that I became bewildered and completely lost my way. We found ourselves, finally, in a *cul-de-sac* or blind alley, a species of street, which though rare with us, is frequently met with in London and other European cities."

"The street was a wretched one enough, and evidently inhabited by the lowest class of people. My guide led the way to one of the houses at the further end of the alley, and knocked gently at the door; it was cautiously opened, after a short delay, by a slatternly-looking young woman, and my conductress, receiving from her a small hat candlestick, led the way upstairs, requesting me to follow her."

"For the last few minutes very serious doubts of the presence of my conductress in this interesting matter to the guides of a perfect stranger, in such a locality, had been passing through my mind, which were being dissipated by the appearance of the house I had entered. However, it was now too late to retreat, and after a momentary hesitation I ascended the stairs. When we reached the second floor, the young woman led the way into an apartment and requested me to be seated, while she prepared her mother, who she said occupied the chamber above, for the visit of a stranger. She then left me."

"The room in which I found myself was in a miserably dilapidated condition. The paper which had once covered its walls hung in strips in various places; the plaster of the ceiling had fallen away here and there, and several places of glass were wanting in the windows, their places being supplied by paper rudely pasted on the sash. The furniture was in keeping with the apartment; a ragged carpet, an old horse-hair sofa, a wooden table, three or four broken-backed, rickety-looking chairs completed the inventory. The whole dimly illumined by the light of a solitary tallow candle, looked gloomy enough. I approached one of the windows, threw it open and endeavored, as well as the darkness would permit, to discover what aspect the neighborhood presented in that direction. The room was, as I had conjectured, in the rear of the house, and looked out upon a small courtyard, shut in on every side by the rear or side walls of the adjacent buildings. But two windows were visible in any of them, and in neither was there a light or other indication of the rooms to which they belonged being occupied. I closed the window and returned to my seat by the table. The vague sense of uneasiness I had experienced when I first entered the house was rapidly becoming a very positive apprehension of some impending danger as I could judge I had been alone about a quarter of an hour, and I resolved that I would wait five minutes longer and then, should no one come, endeavor to find my way down stairs and into the street. I drew out my watch; it wanted twenty minutes to eleven. I waited patiently the time I had proposed, and then prepared to leave the apartment. What was my dismay when, on turning the handle of the door, I discovered it to be locked on the outside."

"In an instant the whole par of my situation flashed upon me. My worst fears had fair to be realized. How blindly had I fallen into the trap set for me, to which the gold so carelessly displayed at the jeweller's window had doubtless been the incentive! The story so pathetically told me, has been, of course, a tale invented most probably on the spur of the moment, to excite my compassion. It had succeeded well. It was clear I was to be robbed, perhaps murdered. Why not? I had myself, I recollected—and I cursed my fatuity as I did so—told the woman, whom I had accompanied to the city, that I was a perfect stranger to the city, and therefore, she would argue, not likely, should any evil befall me, to be missed for some days at least. I recalled, too, vividly, the momentary gleam of satisfaction which had lighted her features when I made the avowal."

"My situation, I could not help thinking, now bore some resemblance to that of Mirabel in the 'Incantation,' when at the house of Lamoreaux. With the play itself I was familiar, and indeed who has ever seen Murdoch's admirable delineation of the character can forget the almost painful fidelity to nature with which the author has depicted the villain's conduct, and the mingled apprehension, disgust and indignation of a brave man forced to submit to the most degrading indignities from a set of ruffians by whom he is hopelessly out-matched? The coincidence of our positions was by no means a pleasant reflection. Mirabel indeed escapes, but here the parallel bade fair to end, for while the woman who had entreated me might very well stand for Lamoreaux, I could hope for no such miracle as an Orian to rescue me."

"What was to be done? Were there no means of forcing the lock? Yes! at the fire-escape of which was a set of fire-irons. The poker—not the small piece of iron crooked at one end, most generally in use in this country, but a straight bar of steel, about three feet in length—would enable me to break open the door without difficulty. I instantly seized it, and was about to use it for that purpose, when a moment's reflection made me pause. The noise I should not fail to make in breaking open the lock, could not but warn those who had secured it that I was conscious of my danger and endeavoring to escape. Once in the possession of a sudden light might dash the light from my hand, and assailed in the dark by the narrow staircase, I should have but little chance to defend myself. Escape by the window was, as I had already seen, impracticable. I resolved therefore to await the event, whatever it might be, where I could at least see and confront the peril which threatened me. I was armed; I carried in the breast pocket of my coat a brace of small single-barrelled pistols, and I was not without satisfaction I recollected that I had but the very day before, having that the evening might have affected my mind, and I had, however, found but a solitary percussion cap in the case, and had been obliged to replace, on one pistol, the old one. Of the efficiency of that weapon, therefore, I had considerable doubt; the other, I believed, might be depended upon. The poker, too, I thought as I glanced at it, would enable me, if things came to the worst to sell my life not cheaply. But, suppose myself opposed, not to a single assassin but to two, or perhaps even three men—men (and I knew that London, like every large European city, must have its bravo and his accomplices) rendered desperate by indigent poverty, and like the murderer in Macbeth,

"So wary with disaster, tugged with fortune," as he is ready at all times to "set life on any chance to avoid it, or be rid of it."

Would they be likely to be deterred from their purpose by a pistol in the hands of a single man? No! they would argue, I could hit but one, and might, and very probably would, miss even him, if they made a simultaneous rush upon me. However, that remained to be seen."

"I waited quietly some minutes; still no sound. So profound was the silence and so sharpened were my senses by anxiety, that I could hear the very ticking of the watch in my vest pocket. I began to feel a feverish anxiety to know what hour it was, and I was always very regular in my habits, and I was particularly sensitive to the depressing influence which an ill-lighted room exercises on the mind, even under the most favorable circumstances, and, in my present situation, I did not fail to be affected by the somnolence of the apartment, which increased as the wick of the solitary candle grew longer and longer. There were no snufflers, and I feared to attempt to improve the light by any other means, lest I should extinguish it. As I gazed at it, a new apprehension seized me. But a small piece of the candle remained unburned. In ten minutes, therefore, or half an hour, I should be left in total darkness. I turned pale at the thought."

"All man, alike the timid and the brave, have an instinctive horror of *obscuritas*. Ajax, the very incarnation of physical courage, when a sudden darkness covers both the contending armies, concludes his prayer with—

"The light of heaven restore,
Give us to see, and Ajax cease to die."

And the vain-glories toward Paros express the same idea when, after he has fallen into the ambush and been blindfolded, he cries—

"O light, be free, or let me die with death."

"To remain where I was, in the dark, was out of the question. To endeavor to force my way down stairs, an idea I had previously rejected, was now my alternative. Still I would not, I thought, unnecessarily precipitate the catastrophe. I would wait, as patiently as might be, until as near as I could guess the light had but a few minutes to burn, and then, at all hazards, try to make my way out. I waited ten or fifteen minutes, and glanced at the light, and then was about to carry my resolution into effect when I heard a heavy step ascending the stairs; it stopped at the door, and there was a knock, and then the key turned in the lock, and the door opened, and a man entered the room, followed by the woman who had conducted me to the house."

"If I had anticipated any doubts as to what the issue of the affair was to be, one glance at the powerful, sinister-looking ruffian before me would have dissipated them. He carried in his right hand a stout cudgel, or rather bludgeon, and on the whole, presented the appearance of being a pretty formidable antagonist. Still I felt a very considerable degree of satisfaction at the thought that, after all, I had but one man opposed to me. Why the woman had accompanied me, I was at a loss to conjecture, but from subsequent events, I arrived at the conclusion that her presence was due to the fact that she proposed it should serve as a check to any unnecessary display of violence on the part of her companion; though from her satisfaction when she learned that I was a stranger in England, it was evident that she

had anticipated and was prepared to embrace the alternative of carrying matters to extremity should I by resistance render it necessary."

"The man at once, as though any pretence at disguising his purpose were perfectly useless, snatched me over your waist and said, 'What money you have about you, and' he added, seeing I showed no disposition to comply with his request, but remained motionless by the fire-place, 'be quick about it or it will be the worse for you.'"

"As he spoke he advanced towards me with his arm upraised. At the same moment the woman, who had hitherto been a passive spectator of the scene, threw herself between us and exclaimed in a voice that thrilled me, 'Oh! no blood, Tim! And you,' she added, turning to me, 'give up without resistance whatever you require, and no harm shall befall you.'"

"As she spoke, a sudden idea struck me. In one moment I was at her side, and grasping her arm with one hand, with the other I drew a pistol from my breast and presented it to within a few inches of her head."

"Advance one step and I fire," I cried to her confederate, who, so rapid had been my movement, stood gazing at us with an expression of stupefaction. The coarse features of the ruffian, as he was, the paused irresolute. Whatever might be the nature of the tie which bound him to the woman I held in my grasp, it was at least such as rendered him not indifferent to her safety, and the energy of my language and manner left him no reason to doubt that I would execute my threat if driven to it."

"Now mark me," I continued addressing myself to the woman, "you will take down stairs, and when we reach the street door I will release you. But remember, should you attempt to play me false, at the first sign of opposition on my part, you will be your confederate's prey. I shall pay the forfeit! You," I said to the man, "will remain here; if you attempt to follow us, you know the consequences."

"Without further parley I advanced towards the door, still holding firmly the woman's right arm; in her left she bore the light, and in this position we passed from the room. As we did so, I noticed that her face, which excitement had momentarily suffused with a slight color, was again dead-pale. This gave cause for a new apprehension. Her pale face, which I had so recently seen, I now perceived, was not the result of her nervous hand, while at the same time I should lose the advantage which her fears at present afforded me. Fortunately, however, we reached the lower hall without my fears being realized, and as the street door swung open, I addressed my companion for the last time."

"Your project was not ill-conceived, but has failed somewhat in the execution; and you have given me a lesson in physiognomy which may be useful to me. Were it not that I owe you some slight consideration for the information which you have given me, I would deliver both you and your accomplice into the hands of justice, but as it is, I spare you."

"She made no reply, and in another moment I was in the street. I walked rapidly down the alley, and on arriving at the street with which it communicated, I was so fortunate as to meet a policeman, by whose direction I easily succeeded in regaining the Strand. In a few minutes more I was at my hotel. As I entered I heard a church clock strike twelve. Can it be possible, I thought, my project was not only successful, but it seems as though my only hour had elapsed since I last passed its portals. So true is the remark of Montaigne 'that we measure time often rather by events than by duration; and the greater the number of incidents that occur in any period, the longer that period appears when we look back upon it.'"

"I retired to my chamber, but for some time sought repose in vain. When sleep did at last visit me, it was fitful and disturbed, and in my dreams I re-enacted the scenes of my past life, and I was the morning following, I was not unrefreshed, and it was some days before I fully recovered from the effects on my nervous system of my first night in London."

UNNATURAL CRUELTY.—STRAWLING A MOTHER.—A man named Willis Graves, living in Cleveland, Ohio, has been charged with the heinous crime of attempting to starve his mother to death. From the Cleveland Herald of the 14th, which relates the sad story, we gather the following particulars: "The son has recently married a second time, since which occurrence both he and his wife have treated the mother in the most inhuman manner. About this time she was removed from her former chamber to a small back one, in which she has been ever since, and here she would have shortly died in destitution and want had not the community been so roused up as to compel a change in the better."

"The furniture of the room has been a bed, a table, and one chair, and these of the cheapest and commonest kind. The stove has been so long neglected that it was as rusty as an anchor, and everything was of the meanest possible description. Some six weeks ago, Mrs. Graves was so reduced as to be confined to her bed, and there she was sniffling to lie, day after day, with no one to sit with, help, no one to cheer her, no one to care for her."

"She had lain on this bed too weak to move or help herself, day and night, totally neglected except once a day, at noon, when some one would come in and remove her German women, and a bit of dry toast given her to eat, and with this bit of toast as her only meal in twenty-four hours, she has wasted away until she is now a bare skeleton. It will seem incredible that a son and daughter could so forget all the principles of love, affection or common humanity, as to thus systematically drag an aged parent down to the grave, were not the evidences of the equally all around her, for on her miserable bed was no sign of a sheet, but she lay on the bare straw bed, and her body was so reduced that her limbs, and she was totally neglected in her bed, when to weak to move, for three days. When her son was reconverted with for his unnatural conduct, he sneeringly asked, 'What is the use of taking bread from the living and giving it to one three-quarters dead?' Mrs. Graves was promptly rescued from her miserable situation."

THE ENVOYMENTS UPON THE SOUTH.—The New York Tribune has prepared and published a table of the birth-place of each individual, holding an appointment at Washington, which will show how badly used the southern states are by the general government. Here are the sum totals:

High officials and Clergy from Free States.....165
High officials and Clergy from Slave States.....541
High officials and Clergy from Free States.....124
Messengers, laborers, and watchmen from Free States.....27
Messengers, laborers, and watchmen from Slave States.....92

Clerks, &c., appointed from Free States.....403
Clerks, &c., appointed from Slave States.....292
Messengers, &c., appointed from Free States.....124
Messengers, &c., appointed from Slave States.....92

It will be seen that in every grade of office, the slave states have the majority; that of the aggregate the south has 1,349 and the north 829, or more than one-third less, while the free population of the north is three times as great as that of the south. If the free states had their relative proportion of these appointments, 1,632 of them would be from the north, and 545 from the south. But the reverse of this has been true almost ever since the organization of the government."

What the hive said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bear sat on a log,

And the bear said to the bee—let me hear,

As he sat on a log, and the bee sat on a log,

And the bee said to the bear—let me

